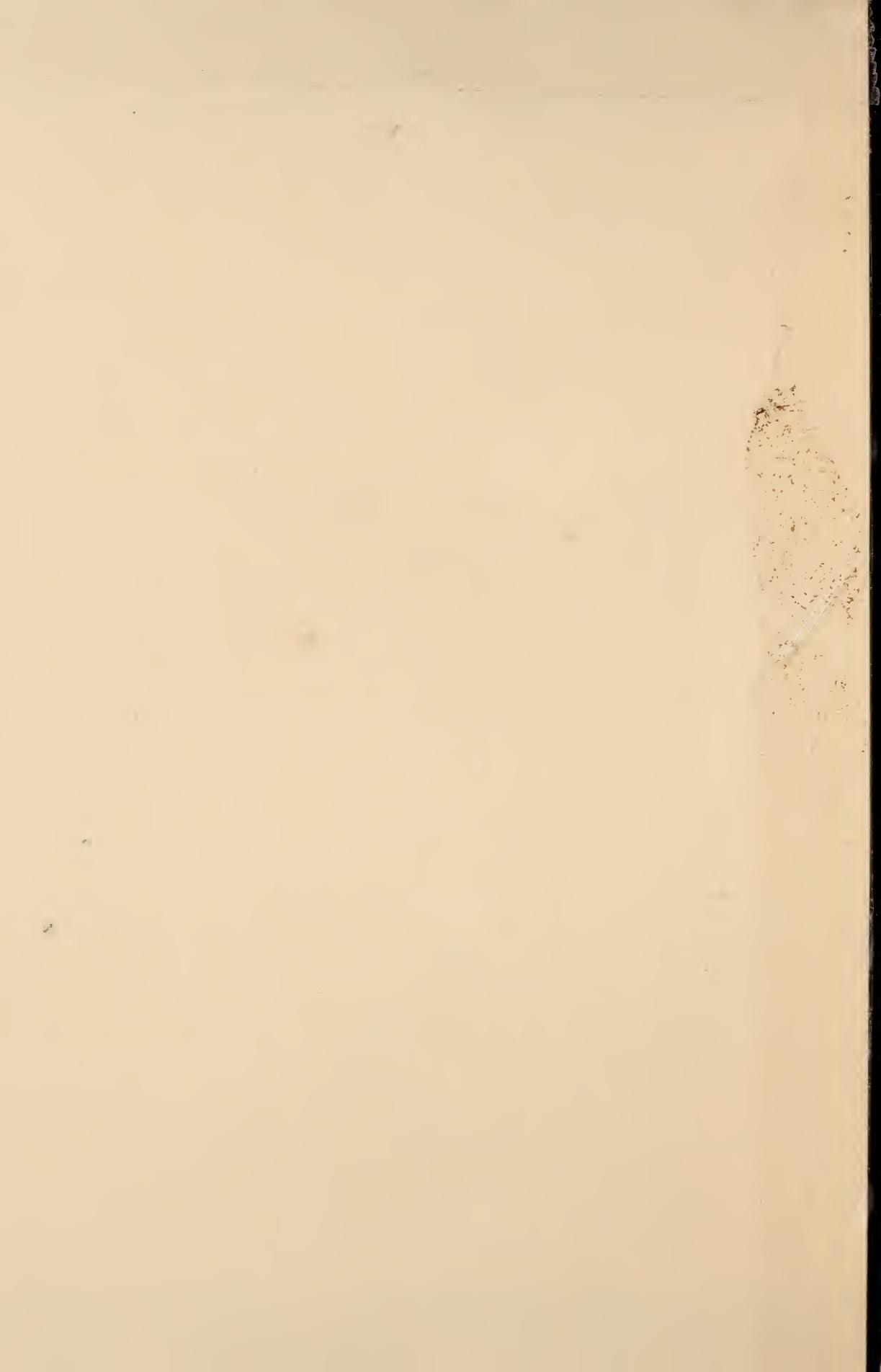


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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

C. L. ALSBERG, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.¹

DECEMBER, 1914.

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

29. Notice of general hearing.

A hearing will be held on February 6, 1915, in the office of the chief, at the Bureau of Chemistry, 216 Thirteenth Street SW., Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock a. m., in order to obtain information as to the proper marking of quantity of contents upon the following foods when in package form:

Pickles in brine, vinegar, or sweetened vinegar; olives in brine; mushrooms in brine; sauerkraut in brine; and cherries in brine.

All persons interested are respectfully requested to be present and present any evidence which they may desire upon these subjects. Persons interested but unable to attend are invited to submit their views in writing on or before the date set.

30. The soaking of scallops.

It is the common practice in certain localities to soak scallops in fresh water for a considerable time previous to shipment, for the purpose of increasing their volume through the absorption of water.

This notice is issued to call the attention of shippers of scallops to the opinion of the bureau that it is unlawful to ship or to sell in interstate commerce scallops to which water has been added, either directly or in the form of melted ice. Such food is considered adulterated under section 7 of the Food and Drugs Act in that a "substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength," and also because a "substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article." In this connection attention is called to Food Inspection Decision 110, on shellfish.

¹ Hereafter the Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Bureau of Chemistry will be issued as often as necessary and may not appear monthly as in the past. They will be numbered consecutively without reference to the month of issue. The next number will be designated as S. R. A., Chem. 13. Notices of judgment will be issued as supplements to the Service and Regulatory Announcements. No supplements will be issued for the October, November, and December, 1914, Service and Regulatory Announcements. Following the supplement to S. R. A., Chem. 9 (1914), the supplements will be numbered consecutively beginning with S. R. A., Chem. Suppl. 1.

31. The labeling of chewing gum.

The attention of the bureau has been called to the fact that brands of chewing gum are found upon the market bearing labels which indicate the presence of fruit or flavor derived from fruit when, as a matter of fact, no fruit or fruit flavor of any kind is used in their preparation. Such products are regarded as adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act.

This notice is issued for the purpose of warning manufacturers against the sale of products of this nature under false or misleading labels.

32. The labeling of fig paste.

There has come to the attention of this bureau a form of confectionery designated as "fig paste lemon" and "fig paste orange," in which figs have not been used in the preparation of the product. It is considered that the term "fig paste" applied to confectionery not containing figs is misleading and deceptive, and the term should not, accordingly, be used unless the confectionery contains figs as the principal flavoring ingredient.

33. The use of stock labels.

This bureau has examined samples of coffee labeled in a manner to convey the impression that they were Arabian or Mocha coffee, and has found them to be South American coffee containing little or no Arabian or Mocha coffee. In such cases these labels are considered misleading and in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It appears that these belong to a class of labels known as stock labels, which are designed and printed by label concerns, who sell them to manufacturers and dealers in food products to be used on food containers.

It is the duty of manufacturers or shippers of food products to see that their products are labeled in compliance with the law, and the responsibility for the use of stock labels is upon the manufacturer or shipper using them and not upon the concern that supplies them.

OPINIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST REGARDING QUESTIONS ARISING UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.¹**102. Eggs which are classed as blood rings regarded as adulterated.**

Inquiry has been made whether the interstate shipment of No. 3 eggs, or blood rings, is prohibited if they are marked as blood rings.

Blood rings would be regarded as a filthy or decomposed animal substance within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, and their shipment in interstate commerce would, therefore, be prohibited, except under the conditions stated in opinion No. 19, which will be found in Service and Regulatory Announcements for July, 1914 (S. R. A., Chem. 7), page 525.

103. The labeling of canned crawfish.

The attention of the bureau has been called to a canned product which is actually a species of crawfish (*Panulirus interruptus*) and is variously labeled as "spiny lobster," "rock lobster," "Cape lobster," "Pacific lobster," or "crawfish." It is the opinion of the bureau that the term "lobster," either unqualified or when accompanied by a geographical name such as "Cape" or "Pacific," can not properly be applied to this

¹ It should be understood that the opinions expressed in the letters from which these extracts are taken are offered in an advisory capacity, as representing the attitude of the bureau in the light of its present knowledge and of the facts presented by the correspondents. In order to avoid the publication of unnecessary matter, the letter form has been dispensed with and those portions of the correspondence which do not bear on the subject in question have been omitted.

product. It may be labeled as "spiny lobster" or "rock lobster," but in this case the qualifying words should be given in direct connection with the word "lobster" and in type of equal size and prominence. The term "lobster," without qualification, is applicable only to the true lobster (*Homarus*). Labels showing pictures of the true lobster on canned crawfish are also regarded as false and misleading.

104. The labeling of so-called "attu mackerel."

It is believed that the term "mackerel" should be applied only to fish belonging to the family *Scombridae*.

The bureau is informed that the so-called "attu mackerel" is not included in this family, but belongs to the family of greenlings (*Hexagrammidae*). It is the opinion of the bureau that no form of the term "mackerel" should be applied to such fish. There is believed to be no objection to the use of any of the following terms: "Attu-fish," "atka-fish," "attu-greenling," "atka-greenling," or "greenling."

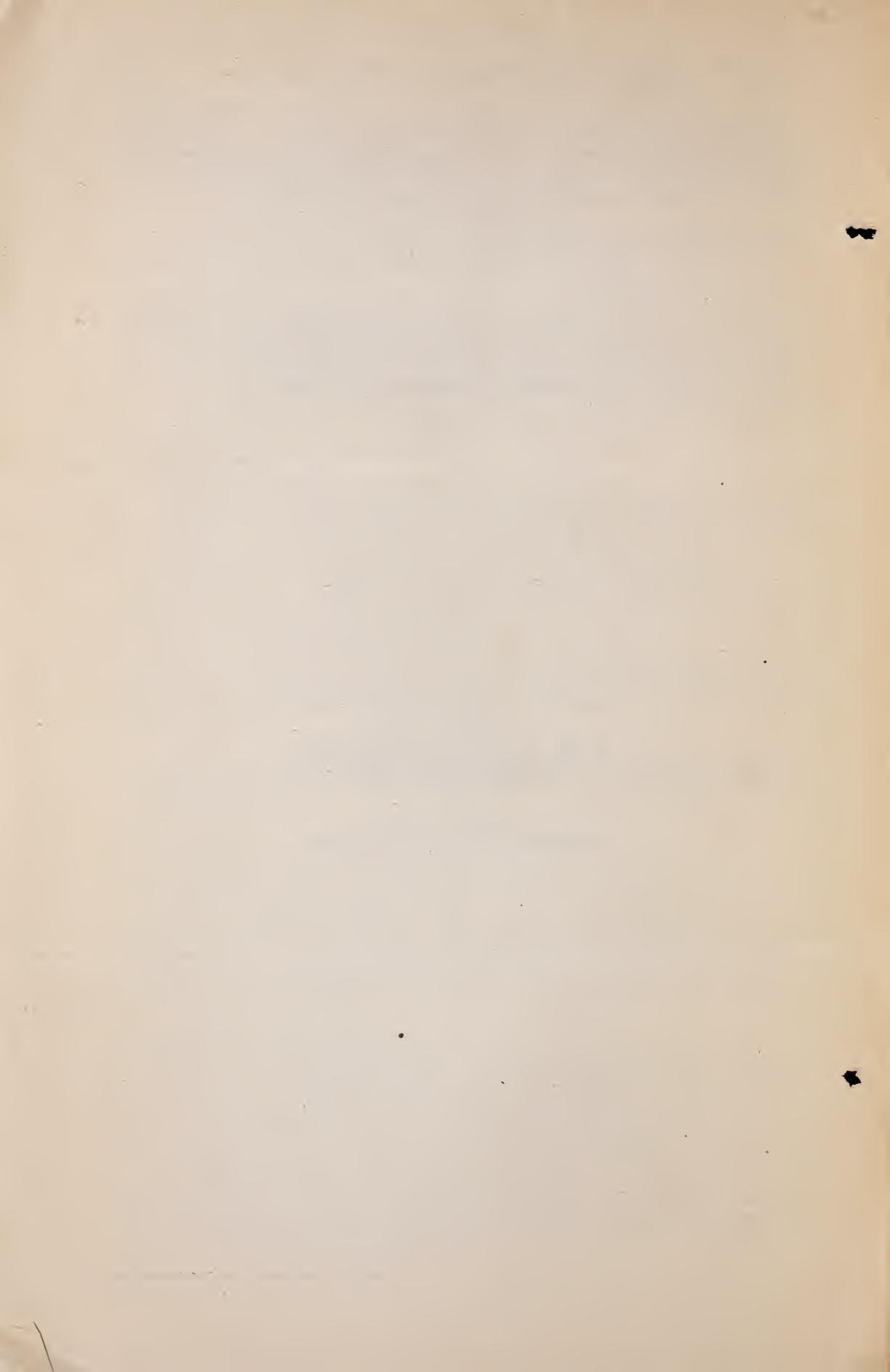
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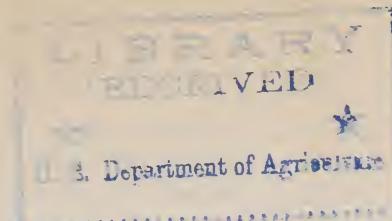
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S. R. A.—Chem. 13.

Issued May 3, 1915.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

C. L. ALSBERG, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.¹

No. 13.

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING.

The Bureau of Chemistry will hold a public hearing on the subject of the application of the Food and Drugs Act to the branding and sale of Java and other East Indian coffees, with special reference to Food Inspection Decision 82. Members of the coffee trade and others interested are invited to be present.

The hearing will be held in Room 427 of the Bieber Building, 1358 B Street SW., Washington, D. C., on Friday, June 4, 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m.

¹ The Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Bureau of Chemistry are published in conformity with a uniform plan for the issuance of information, instructions, and notices of a regulatory nature by the various branches of the department, as prescribed by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture in memorandum No. 57, dated Dec. 26, 1913. During 1915 they will be issued as often as necessary rather than each month, as in 1914, and will be numbered consecutively, beginning with S. R. A., Chem. 13.

Notices of judgment are issued as supplements to the Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Bureau of Chemistry. Beginning with January, 1915, they will be numbered and paged independently of the Service and Regulatory Announcements, the first number being designated as S. R. A., Chem. Suppl. 1.

Free distribution is limited to firms, establishments, journals, and individuals especially concerned. Others desiring copies may obtain them from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents each, or 50 cents a year.

FOOD INSPECTION DECISION 158. CONDENSED MILK, EVAPORATED MILK, CONCENTRATED MILK.

The Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards of the American Association of Dairy, Food, and Drug Officials, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and the United States Department of Agriculture, on November 20, 1914, adopted the following definition and standard for condensed milk, evaporated milk, concentrated milk:

Condensed milk, evaporated milk, concentrated milk, is the product resulting from the evaporation of a considerable portion of the water from the whole, fresh, clean lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within fifteen days before and ten days after calving, and contains all tolerances being allowed for, not less than twenty-five and five-tenths per cent (25.5%) of total solids and not less than seven and eight-tenths per cent (7.8%) of milk fat.

The foregoing definition is adopted as a guide for the officials of this department in enforcing the Food and Drugs Act, and Food Inspection Decision No. 131 is revoked.

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 26, 1915.*

105. CONDENSED MILK, EVAPORATED MILK, CONCENTRATED MILK.

Before adopting the definition of condensed milk, evaporated milk, concentrated milk contained in Food Inspection Decision 158, thorough consideration was given to the following phases of the subject:

The words "condensed," "evaporated," and "concentrated" are used in their customary sense as understood by the general public. The terms, therefore, "condensed milk," "evaporated milk," and "concentrated milk" in the definition are synonymous.

The expression "the whole, fresh, clean lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows" is intended to permit only the use of whole milk, of whatever composition it may be, when produced by healthy cows, and to prevent the reduction of such milk to any particular standard before concentration.

The expression "properly fed and kept" is used for the purpose of preventing the sale of condensed milk made from milk obtained from cows which have been fed upon putrid or otherwise unwholesome feeding stuffs, or which have been kept under such insanitary or otherwise unfavorable conditions as might impair the quality of the milk.

The expression "all tolerances being allowed for" is used with the intention of making the standard of twenty-five and five-tenths per cent (25.5%) of total solids and seven and eight-tenths per cent (7.8%) of milk fat an absolute minimum, below which no tolerance whatsoever will be permitted.

106. THE LABELING OF CONDENSED-MILK PRODUCTS.

The bureau has considered for some time the question as to whether a product labeled "Condensed milk" is sufficiently and properly labeled when the product contains added sugar. Certain brands of the sweetened product are labeled "Sweetened condensed milk"; on the other hand, the term "condensed milk" has been found to include unsweetened products as well. Further, there are many brands of the unsweetened product labeled "Evaporated milk." The words "evaporated" and "condensed" as understood by the public have essentially the same meaning. The bureau is therefore of the opinion that a product which contains added sugar should be labeled not merely as "condensed milk," but should be designated as "sweetened condensed milk" or by some other name showing plainly that sugar has been added.

In the opinion of the bureau a product similarly made from skimmed milk should be labeled in a corresponding manner with regard to the added sugar.

In this connection attention is called to the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, outlined in Notice of Judgment 2938 (Service and Regulatory Announcements, Chemistry 3, p. 160; 210 Federal Reporter, p. 148).

107. ANALYSES OF AMERICAN FOOD PRODUCTS SHIPPED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO BE MADE AT COST OF SHIPPER.

For a number of years the Bureau of Chemistry has been authorized to investigate the character of the chemical and physical tests applied to American food products in foreign countries, and to inspect and analyze samples of products intended for countries where chemical and physical tests are required before the products are allowed to be sold therein, when such analysis was desired by the shippers or owners of these products. Certificates of analysis have been furnished by the department to be used by the shipper in facilitating the entry of standard food products into foreign countries. The agricultural appropriation act, approved March 4, 1915, provides that hereafter no certificate of inspection shall issue unless the owner or his agent shall first pay to the Secretary of Agriculture the actual cost of the inspection. Hereafter analysis will be made when desired by the owner or shipper of food products for export on payment of the actual cost of the analysis.

108. NOTICE TO IMPORTERS REGARDING THE EXAMINATION OF RECLEANED OR RENOVATED GOODS.

Frequently in the case of import goods offered for entry, in which examination by the laboratories of this bureau has shown the goods to be substandard, dirty, or otherwise not entitled to admission, permission has been granted the importer to reclean or otherwise renovate such goods with a view to obtaining a product meeting the requirements of the law. In the future but one examination of the goods will be made by the Bureau of Chemistry after such recleaning or renovation has been effected, and exportation will be recommended after such examination if the product is still found to be unsatisfactory.

This notice is issued to inform importers that in the future repeated examination will not be made of renovated goods and that they should exercise great care in obtaining a product which will meet the requirements of the law before a request is made that the recleaned or renovated goods be examined.

109. IMPORTATIONS OF "PEYOTE" PROHIBITED.

The branch laboratories of the bureau have been instructed to detain all shipments of "peyote," synonyms "hikuli," "mescal buttons," offered for import at the various ports, on the ground that it is an article dangerous to the health of the people of the United States. "Peyote" is a product derived from plants of the genus *Anhalonium*, order *Cactaceæ*.

110. DECLARATION OF THE QUANTITY OF CONTENTS OF BERRIES IN SMALL OPEN CONTAINERS, AND OF BERRIES, PEACHES, AND TOMATOES IN CRATES.

The department has had under consideration the application of the act of March 3, 1913 (37 Stat., 732), commonly known as the net weight amendment, to berries, peaches, and tomatoes, and has issued the following statement:

Pending a determination of the question whether the net weight amendment applies to berries in small open containers, usually holding 1 quart or 1 pint each, which are commonly placed, without covers, in crates, each holding a number of such small containers, and unless earlier public notice of not less than two months be given, until November 1, 1915, the department will not recommend any proceedings under the Federal Food and Drugs Act solely upon the ground that berries in such small containers shipped in interstate commerce or otherwise brought within the jurisdiction of the Food and Drugs Act bear no statement of the quantity of the contents upon each such containers.

The department is of the opinion that berries, peaches, or tomatoes in small open containers which are packed in crates and arranged within the crates in layers or tiers constitute food in package form within the meaning of the net weight amendment, and that consequently the law requires that the crates shall be marked with statements of the quantity of contents, in accordance with regulation 29 as set forth in Food Inspection Decision 154.

111. STATEMENT OF NET WEIGHT ON PACKAGES OF TEA.

When tea is put up in packages of uniform size or quantity of contents, as intended for sale at retail, the packages of tea should be marked plainly and conspicuously with statements of the quantity of contents in conformance with the regulations, Food Inspection Decisions 154 and 157.

The question whether so-called bulk packages of tea in chests containing various quantities constitute food in package form within the meaning of the amendment of March 3, 1913, to the Food and Drugs Act is, in the opinion of the department, not entirely free from doubt. Under the circumstances the department will, for the present, interpose no objection to the importation of tea in bulk packages which are not plainly and conspicuously marked with statements of the quantity of their contents, provided the tea is otherwise in compliance with the Food and Drugs Act. Should it finally be decided that tea, under those conditions, constitutes food in package form within the meaning of the law, public notice of this decision will be given and importers afforded an opportunity for making the necessary arrangements to secure proper marking.

112. DECLARATION OF QUANTITY OF CONTENTS ON PACKAGES OF SAUERKRAUT.

Consideration has been given to the form of declaration of quantity of contents on packages of sauerkraut in brine.

It appears that sauerkraut is ordinarily packed in standard wooden packages of approximately uniform size and quantity of contents, measuring either 45, 40, 28, 14, 10, or 5 gallons, or is canned in tin.

The department is of the opinion that when the containers are packed as full as is practicable with sauerkraut and only sufficient brine is used properly to protect and preserve the products, statements of quantity of contents upon wooden packages may be made, in accordance with definite trade custom, in terms of the United States gallon and fractions thereof.

It further appears that sauerkraut canned in tins is sold, in accordance with definite trade custom, by weight of the entire contents of the can. The bureau is of the opinion that sauerkraut canned in tin may be marked in pounds and fractions or pounds and ounces, in accordance with such trade custom.

Sauerkraut which contains an excessive or unnecessary quantity of brine will be deemed adulterated.

113. STATEMENT OF QUANTITY OF CONTENTS ON BOXES OF SMOKED BLOATERS.

Inquiry has been made as to the opinion of the bureau regarding the statement of the quantity of the contents upon smoked bloaters. It is stated that these goods are at present, and have always been, sold by count and the boxes commonly marked with the number of fish contained therein. The marking of the number alone is not regarded as a compliance with the requirements of the net weight amendment to the Food and Drugs Act. The boxes should be marked with a statement of the quantity of the contents in terms of weight. If preferred, instead of a separate statement of weight, the statement of numerical count might be modified so as to become a statement of quantity of contents; for example, "50, average weight $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per fish."

114. LABELING OF CANNED CALIFORNIA ANCHOVIES.

The attention of the bureau has been called to the practice of labeling canned California anchovies, *Stolephorus (Engraulis) mordax*, as California sardines. The Bureau of Fisheries states that it regards these fish as belonging to the family *Engraulidae* and not to the *Clupeidae*; that some ichthyologists include them in a subfamily distinct from that to which the several sardines belong; and that it is the opinion of that bureau that none of the *Engraulidae* may be labeled "sardines."

In harmony with these views this bureau will regard these canned fish as misbranded if labeled as "sardines."

115. USE OF THE TERM "LIMA BEANS."

The term Lima, as applied to certain types of beans, is undoubtedly of geographic origin. As far as can be ascertained the beans of the type known as Lima emanated from Lima, Peru, in South America, and this name is now applied very generally in the United States and in other English-speaking countries to cultivated edible varieties of the species *Phaseolus lunatus*. Foreign-grown beans of the species *Phaseolus vulgaris*, of which there are over a hundred varieties, have recently been imported under the name Lima, qualified by such terms as Manchurian, Korean, and Japanese. A thorough examination of these beans has shown that they are not Limas, but varieties of the common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*). The Lima bean is considered superior to the common bean for table use, and for this reason importers, dealers, and canners are sometimes inclined to label common beans, chiefly the flat-seeded varieties, which resemble the Lima beans in general appearance, as "Lima beans," and to sell them as such at a price exceeding that of the common bean.

The investigations made in this bureau have yielded results which show that the varieties of the common bean can be easily distinguished from those of the true Limas. Since the varieties of the Lima type possess characteristics which can be relied upon in differentiating them from the varieties of the common type, importers, dealers, and canners should have little difficulty in identifying their beans and in labeling them correctly.

A report on this subject, together with a table, has been prepared showing reliable characteristic differences between the more important varieties of the common bean and those of the small and large Lima beans. It is expected that this will be published shortly.

Since Lima beans are generally regarded as superior to common beans for table use, the latter should not be sold under the name of Limas. The so-called Manchurian Lima beans belong to the group of common beans and should not be labeled as Lima beans, even though qualified by the name of the country of production.

116. LABELING OF SO-CALLED COFFEE COLORING MATTERS AND COFFEE ESSENCES.

There are on the market a number of products which are prepared from roasted cereals, caramel, or other similar substances, and which are to be added to coffee for the purpose of imparting a dark color and a certain amount of flavor. In the opinion of this bureau these preparations are not entitled to be labeled "coffee essence," "essence of coffee," or "essence for coffee," but they should be plainly labeled to indicate their nature, or, since they are imitations of coffee essence, they may be labeled so as to indicate plainly the fact that they are imitations.

This is not to be considered as modifying or altering Food Inspection Decision 50 in any way.

117. CUSTARD.

This bureau has received inquiries in regard to the use of the word "custard" on preparations which consist mainly of cornstarch. It is the opinion of this bureau that a custard is a food consisting principally of eggs and milk, and the word "custard" should not be used for any other kind of product.

118. SALT CONTAINING BARIUM CHLORID.

As a result of a study of the production of salt from brines containing barium chlorid, the bureau is of the opinion that no salt should be offered for sale for food purposes if the salt free from moisture contains more than five one-hundredths of one per cent (0.05%) of barium chlorid. Investigation has shown that the highest grade of salt, designated as No. 1, or table and dairy grade, contains considerably less barium chlorid than the tentative limit of five one-hundredths of one per cent (0.05%) when ordinary care is exercised in the salt works to prevent an undue concentration of the mother liquor in the grainers.

Salt which contains more than this amount of barium chlorid should be distinctly labeled "Contains Barium Chlorid. Not for Food Purposes."

119. MISUSE OF THE TERM "SANDALWOOD OIL." (Supplementing letter 29, S. R. A., Chem. 3, p. 114.)

The bureau has collected a sample of a product labeled "Oil of Sandalwood, German." Analysis shows this article to consist of a mixture of oil of *Amyris balsamifera* (sometimes improperly called "West Indian oil of sandalwood") and oil of copaiba. It does not contain any true oil of sandalwood. The name "Oil of Sandalwood, German," does not represent the facts, and the product is therefore misbranded. It should be labeled as "Oil of Amyris Balsamifera Compound," "Oil of Copaiba Compound," "Oil of Copaiba and Amyris Balsamifera," or vice versa, depending on the oil which predominates in the article. In this connection Food Inspection Decision 63, relating to the use of the word "compound" in names of drug products, should be consulted.

120. SACCHARIN IN AROMATIZED CASTOR OIL.

Food Inspection Decisions 142 and 146 do not forbid the use of saccharin in drugs generally. If an article is sold under a name recognized by the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, and such article deviates from the prescribed standard, however, the nature and character of such deviation must be clearly stated on the label, as required by section 7 of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

The term "aromatized castor oil" on a label is not considered sufficient to fulfill the requirements of the act in describing a castor oil containing saccharin in addition to certain aromatics. The label should also plainly show that the article varies from the pharmacopœial standard for castor oil in that it is sweetened with saccharin.

121. MEANING OF THE TERM "MEAT SCRAP."

The bureau has carefully considered the representations of the manufacturers relative to the term "meat scrap" as outlined at the hearing recently held at Washington.

It has concluded that the term "meat scrap," as used in the feed trade and as applied to a poultry food, is not restricted to merely the lean meat scraps from animals.

In enforcing the Federal Food and Drugs Act, the department will consider that the term "meat scrap," applied to a product used in foods for poultry and farm animals, includes the ground residues from animal tissue, exclusive of hoof and horn. If the product contains any considerable amount of bone it must be designated "meat and bone scrap" and if it bears a name descriptive of its kind, composition, or origin it must correspond thereto.

Should further information at any future time cause the department to change its attitude relative to this product, the trade will be duly notified.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of this department concurs in this action.

122. USE OF THE TERMS "OIL CAKE" AND "OIL-CAKE MEAL."

The bureau is of the opinion that the term "oil cake" when used alone refers only to linseed cake, while the term "oil-cake meal" refers only to linseed meal. If the terms "oil cake" or "oil-cake meal" are applied to any oil cake or oil-cake meal other than the flaxseed product, the name of the seed from which the cake or meal is prepared should be prefixed to the words quoted.

123. NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF GRAIN.

A number of questions relative to labeling mixtures of different grains and mixtures of grains and screenings under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act have been asked by the trade. Some of these questions and the replies made by the bureau are given here.

1. Is it lawful to ship mixtures of grain in interstate commerce?

Answer. It is the opinion of the bureau that under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act it is not illegal to ship mixtures of various grains in interstate commerce, provided each party to the transaction understands the true nature of the mixture and provided further that the product is sold, billed (including all railway records),

invoiced, and labeled (in case a label is used) as a mixture of such and such grains. It is the opinion of the bureau that the names of the grains present in the mixture should be given in the order of their weights, beginning with that which is present in the largest amount.

2. If grain is mixed for shipment in interstate commerce how should it be billed?

Answer. See answer to Question 1.

3. Is it lawful to ship mixtures of different grains if they are invoiced in accordance with what they are, and if such a mixture is invoiced as oats and barley will it be necessary also to bill it in that manner?

Answer. If a mixture of grains is sold in interstate commerce it will be necessary not only to invoice it as a mixture of such and such grains but also to bill it as a mixture of such and such grains, in accordance with the principle laid down in the answer to Question 1.

4. Is it lawful to ship mixtures of grain screenings with low-grade wheat, rye, oats, barley, or other grain in interstate commerce?

Answer. It is the opinion of the bureau that under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act it is not illegal to ship various grains mixed with grain screenings in interstate commerce, provided that each party to the transaction understands the true nature of the mixture, provided the product is sold, billed (including all railway records), invoiced, and labeled (in case a label is used) as a mixture of such and such grains with grain screenings, and provided further that the screenings used have feeding value. In naming such a mixture the predominating ingredient (grain screenings or the particular grain in the mixture) should be placed first.

5. Is it lawful to ship in interstate commerce rye, oats, barley, or other grain to which any foreign matter has been added?

Answer. It is the opinion of the bureau that the interstate shipment, under the name of rye, oats, barley, etc., as the case may be, of grain to which any foreign matter whatsoever has been added would constitute a violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Such products should be labeled in accordance with the principles laid down in the answers to Questions 1 and 4. If the foreign matter added be filthy, decomposed, or putrid, or contain poisonous ingredients which might render the mixture injurious to health, the product would be adulterated irrespective of how it is branded.

6. If a commodity is delivered by an elevator and subsequently enters interstate commerce and is found to be in violation of the law, would the department hold responsible the owner of the grain or the elevator company if it were merely acting as the agent of the owner?

Answer. If an elevator ships or delivers a commodity for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce at the owner's order each is liable, and either may be prosecuted, according to the circumstances of the case.

7. Would the addition of weed seeds to rye be an adulteration?

Answer. A product which is shipped in interstate commerce and sold, invoiced, billed, or labeled as rye is adulterated under section 7 of the act if weed seeds have been mixed with the rye. The same rules that apply to labeling mixtures of various grains and screenings apply to labeling mixtures of rye and weed seeds. Poisonous weed seeds should not be added to feed or food products under any circumstances. Such feed or food products would be adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act.

8. Is it contrary to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act to sell a mixture of low-grade wheat and screenings in interstate commerce under the designation "Chicken Feed"?

Answer. Under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, it is not, in the opinion of the bureau, illegal to sell in interstate commerce a mixture of low-grade wheat and screenings under the designation "Chicken Feed," provided the constituents of the mixture are not filthy, decomposed, or putrid; provided further, that the constituents of the mixture do not contain added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, such as poisonous weed seeds, which would cause the product to be injurious to the health of chickens; and provided further, that the product is intended to be used as a

chicken feed and that this name is not given to the product merely for the purpose of sending it in interstate commerce under a legal guise and subsequently selling it under a false and misleading designation.

124. A MIXTURE OF BRAN AND SCOURINGS SHOULD NOT BE LABELED "BRAN."

It is the opinion of the bureau that bran is the coarse outer coating of the wheat berry obtained in the usual commercial milling process from wheat that has been cleaned and scoured. If to bran, as described, are added scourings from the wheat, the mixture is misbranded and adulterated under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act if it is labeled either "Bran" or "Pure Wheat Bran."

STATE DAIRY, FOOD, DRUG, AND FEEDING-STUFFS OFFICIALS.

The following changes among State officials have been noted since the publication of the list of officials in S. R. A., Chem. 10, pp. 745-750.

ALABAMA.

*J. A. Wade, Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries, Montgomery, succeeding R. F. Kolb.

W. H. Seymour, Food, Drug, and Feed Clerk, Montgomery, in charge of Division of Foods, Drugs, and Feeding Stuffs, succeeding C. H. Billingsley.

ILLINOIS.

†David Klein, State analyst, Illinois State Food Commission, 1627 Manhattan Building, Chicago, succeeding W. H. Harrison.

INDIANA.

†W. J. Jones, jr., Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, in charge of feeding stuffs.

IOWA.

†E. L. Redfern, State chemist, Des Moines, succeeding J. R. Chittick.

†W. H. Harrison, assistant State chemist, Des Moines.

MAINE.

Wm. T. Guptill, Commissioner of Agriculture, Augusta, succeeding John A. Roberts.

MINNESOTA.

*Jas. J. Farrell, Dairy and Food Commissioner, New Capitol, St. Paul, in charge of dairying, foods, and feeding stuffs, succeeding J. G. Winkler.

MONTANA.

†Wm. M. Cobleigh, Montana Agricultural College, Bozeman.

NEBRASKA.

†W. S. Frisbie, State Food, Drug, Dairy, and Oil Commission, Lincoln, succeeding E. L. Redfern.

NEW YORK.

*Chas. S. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture, Albany, succeeding Calvin J. Huson.

OKLAHOMA.

*J. W. Duke, commissioner, Department of Public Health, Oklahoma City, succeeding J. C. Mahr.

F. M. Gault, president, State Board of Agriculture, Oklahoma City.

TEXAS.

*R. H. Hoffman, jr., Dairy and Food Commissioner, Austin, in charge of foods and drugs, succeeding C. O. Yates.

WISCONSIN.

Geo. J. Weigle, Dairy and Food Commissioner, Madison, in charge of dairying, foods, and drugs, succeeding J. Q. Emery.

H. Kleuter, chemist, Food and Drug Department, Madison.

†Wallace H. Stroud, chemist in charge, feed and fertilizer control work, Madison.

† Collaborating chemist.

* Commissioned State official.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

C. L. ALSBERG, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.¹

No. 14.

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125. EXTENDING TIME FOR THE USE OF LABELS UNDER THE CONDITIONS PRESCRIBED IN LETTER 49, S. R. A., CHEM. 6, P. 417.

In order to prevent the unnecessary destruction of labels and cartons which were printed before the issuance of Food Inspection Decision 154, the department has decided to extend further the time for the use of such labels under the conditions given in letter 49, S. R. A., Chem. 6. Prior to January 1, 1916, it will not recommend proceedings solely upon the charge that the statement of quantity of contents on the package, if otherwise satisfactory, is not in terms of the largest unit in the package, provided that upon investigation it is found that the labels or cartons bearing such statements were printed prior to May 11, 1914, and plainly indicate an honest attempt to comply with the provisions of the law.

¹ The Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Bureau of Chemistry are published in conformity with a uniform plan for the issuance of information, instructions, and notices of a regulatory nature by the various branches of the department, as prescribed by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture in memorandum No. 57, dated Dec. 26, 1913. During 1915 they will be issued as often as necessary rather than each month, as in 1914, and will be numbered consecutively, beginning with S. R. A., Chem. 13.

Notices of judgment are issued as supplements to the Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Bureau of Chemistry. Beginning with January, 1915, they are numbered and paged independently of the Service and Regulatory Announcements, the first number being designated as S. R. A., Chem. Suppl. 1.

Free distribution is limited to firms, establishments, journals, and individuals especially concerned. Others desiring copies may obtain them from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents each.

126. NOTICE TO IMPORTERS REGARDING RELABELING.

The attention of the bureau has been called to the fact that certain classes of foods and drugs, misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, continue to be offered for importation into this country, notwithstanding the fact that previous shipments of identical articles have been detained on arrival and released to importers only after they have been relabeled so as to cure the false and misleading statements or other misbranding on the labels.

Hereafter when misbranded foods or drugs are offered for importation and it appears that three previous shipments of identical articles, bearing identical labels and made by the same manufacturer, have been detained and released only upon relabeling, recommendation will be made to customs officials that the articles be refused admission. This practice will be followed whether or not the importer offering the articles for entry imported any one of the previous shipments which were detained and released after relabeling.

127. NOTICE TO DEALERS IN AND PACKERS OF SORGHUM SIRUP.

It is a customary trade practice for dealers in and packers of sorghum sirup to send out barrels to the rural producers to be used in making return shipments of sirup. It has come to the attention of the bureau that these barrels frequently contain residues of various kinds of sirups that have been previously contained therein. As a result the sorghum sirup placed in the barrels is mixed with more or less foreign sirup. As such an admixture of foreign sirup may render the packer, shipper, or dealer liable to prosecution under the Food and Drugs Act, this notice is issued for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that the barrels should be properly cleaned before they are sent out to the rural producers.

128. USE OF LACTIC ACID IN FOOD PRODUCTS.

Inquiry has been made as to whether there is any objection under the Food and Drugs Act to the use of lactic acid in food products. It is the opinion of the bureau that the use of lactic acid in moderate amounts is not objectionable if it is free from deleterious impurities, among which lead may be specifically mentioned.

129. USE OF ARTIFICIAL COLOR IN ALIMENTARY PASTES.

The bureau has given careful consideration to the use of artificial color in macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, noodles, and similar alimentary pastes. According to the provisions of section 7, subdivision 4, in the case of food, of the Food and Drugs Act, a food product is adulterated if it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby inferiority is concealed.

The question as to whether damage or inferiority is concealed is one of fact to be determined in the case of each food product which is artificially colored. It is the opinion of the bureau that the addition of artificial color to alimentary pastes as usually practiced results in concealing inferiority and that this form of adulteration can not be corrected by the declaration of the artificial color.

130. USE OF THE TERMS "POTATO FLOUR," "RICE FLOUR," "CASSAVA FLOUR," AND "TAPIOCA FLOUR."

It has come to the attention of this bureau that such products as potato starch, rice starch, and cassava starch are often designated by the terms "potato flour," "rice flour," and "cassava flour" or "tapioca flour." In the opinion of this bureau the term "flour" when applied to potato or rice or cassava products has the same meaning as when applied to other products, that is, a finely divided or powdered product containing proteids, fat, fiber, and ash constituents from the edible portions of potato, rice, or cassava, and not such a product containing the starch alone.

131. WORMY AND FLY-INFESTED HORSE BEANS.

Investigation by the bureau has shown that there exists a practice of shipping in interstate commerce wormy or weevil-infested horse beans, broad beans (*Vicia faba*). These horse beans are used almost entirely for food purposes. This infestation does not occur in transit, but during the development of the bean, and can be easily detected by examination of the beans before shipment. The bureau will regard as in violation of the Food and Drugs Act all horse beans shipped in interstate commerce or offered for importation into the United States which are so infested to any material extent.

132. UNPOLISHED AND UNCOATED RICE.

There appears to be a widespread popular misunderstanding regarding the meaning of the phrases "unpolished rice" and "uncoated rice."

The polishing process, as understood in the Orient and by the best authorities in this country, refers to the rubbing or scouring of the hulled grain in various machines by which most of the bran coat or pericarp is removed. The resulting product is often coated to improve its appearance. The coating process consists in the application of glucose, talc, or other foreign material to the surface of the already polished grain. The people of many localities in Asia use true unpolished rice; that is, rice from which the hulls and part, but not all, of the bran coat have been removed. Such an article is sold to a slight extent in the United States, but the market supply is composed principally of polished rice, most of which has also been coated with talc or glucose or other coating material. Polishing removes a considerable portion of the protein, fat, fiber, and inorganic salts, as well as flavor, from the grain.

The rice question has aroused considerable interest in this country because it is believed by many investigators that the disease known as beriberi, which is common in the Orient, is due to the consumption, as the main article of diet, of rice that has had the bran coat completely removed. Rice bran is an important source of certain elements which are believed to be efficacious in the treatment of beriberi. Those who eat a varied diet, as is the case with most people in the United States, obtain these elements from other foods.

The phrase "unpolished rice" will be held by the bureau to mean only rice which still retains a considerable portion of the bran coat or pericarp. Natural brown rice is properly designated as "unpolished rice," but the phrase "unpolished rice" is not synonymous with "uncoated rice." Rice from which all of the pericarp has been removed but which has not been put through a finishing process by the addition of glucose, talc, or other foreign material, is a polished, uncoated rice. It should not be designated as "unpolished rice."

Rice which has been put through a finishing process by the addition of glucose, talc, or other foreign material should bear a statement to this effect. Attention is called to Food Inspection Decision 67 on "The Polishing and Coating of Rice."

133. SMUTTY BARLEY.

The attention of the bureau has been called to the fact that there exists in the trade a practice of treating smutty barley with lime, during the process of screening and handling, and then mixing the treated barley with a clean barley free from smut before sale or shipment. It has been found that this liming process does not remove all of the smut and serves to conceal the smut remaining on the treated grain. The department is of the opinion that this treatment of smutty barley and subsequent mixing with a clean barley conceals inferiority, and the department will regard as adulterated, within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, any smutty barley treated in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

134. METHOD OF DETERMINING "CUT-OUT" WEIGHTS OF CANNED OYSTERS AND CLAMS.

Inquiry has been made regarding the duration of the time of draining to which canned oysters and canned clams should be subjected before determining the "cut-out" weights as specified in letters 2 and 3 of S. R. A., Chem. 1.

The procedure adopted by the bureau for draining in order to determine the "cut-out" or drained weight is as follows:

Make a circular cut almost around the top of the can, push the cut top back into its original position, invert, and allow the contents to drain through the circular opening for one minute. Pour the liquid through a colander and return to the can any weighable particles of solids which have been carried away by the liquid. The openings in the colander should not exceed $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter.

135. TENTATIVE STANDARDS FOR MARJORAM LEAVES AND THYME LEAVES.

The bureau is at present investigating the question of proper standards for marjoram leaves and thyme leaves. Pending the results of these investigations the following tentative standards have been adopted as a guide for the officials of the department in the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act:

Marjoram leaves (chiefly leaves, with flowering tops):

Ash.....	Not more than 16 per cent.
Acid-insoluble ash.....	Not more than 4.5 per cent.
Stems, including petioles, and foreign material.....	Not more than 10 per cent.
Ethereal oil.....	Not less than 0.6 per cent.

Thyme leaves (chiefly leaves, with flowering tops):

Ash.....	Not more than 14 per cent.
Acid-insoluble ash.....	Not more than 4 per cent.
Stems, including petioles, and foreign material.....	Not more than 15 per cent.
Ethereal oil.....	Not less than 1 per cent.

136. USE OF SINAPIS (BRASSICA) CERNUA IN MUSTARD PREPARATIONS.

A sample of a product designated as Chinese mustard seed has recently been submitted to the bureau with a request to be advised whether this product may be used in mustard preparations. An examination shows that the seeds in question are those of *Sinapis (Brassica) cernua*, which, together with *Brassica nigra*, is recognized as mustard by the Japanese Pharmacopœia. *Sinapis cernua* is grown both in China and in Japan and comes upon the market as Chinese or Japanese mustard seed. It develops about the same amount of the volatile oil as *Brassica nigra*. This oil has properties similar to those of the oil found in *Brassica nigra*.

In view of these facts, no objection will be made, for the present at least, to its importation for use in the preparation of condiments. In case it appears on further investigation that importations of the article should be restricted or prohibited, public notice will be given by means of a Service and Regulatory Announcement, or otherwise.

In connection with the use of the name "Chinese mustard seed" or "Japanese mustard seed" on *Sinapis cernua*, the requirements of regulation 19(b) of the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act should be borne in mind.

137. THE LABELING OF SUBSTANDARD DRUGS.

Section 7 of the Food and Drugs Act states that "an article shall be deemed to be adulterated: In case of drugs: If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs

from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: *Provided*, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary."

In spite of the fact that this paragraph of the act is plain and definite, the bureau receives a large number of letters raising the question whether interstate shippers of drugs which are not in compliance with the requirements of the United States Pharmacopœia are required to mark such drugs with their actual strength both in large and small packages.

Under the quoted provision of the law, each drug, sold under or by a name recognized either in the United States Pharmacopœia or in the National Formulary, when shipped interstate or otherwise brought within the Federal jurisdiction, should comply with the standard of strength, quality, or purity as determined by the tests laid down for it in the Pharmacopœia or Formulary, or should have its own standard of strength, quality, or purity plainly declared on its container.

138. BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.

The bureau holds that only the product prepared according to the directions for blackberry cordial as prescribed in the National Formulary and conforming to the standard of strength, quality, and purity therein specified may properly be designated "blackberry cordial." A product labeled "blackberry cordial" which differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity of the National Formulary preparation will be considered adulterated within the meaning of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, unless it bears upon the container a plain statement of its actual standard of strength, quality, or purity. A declaration of the quantity or proportion of alcohol is required upon all packages of blackberry cordial.

139. CINCHONA (CHINA) BITTERS.

In the opinion of the bureau, the term "cinchona (China) bitters" may be applied to preparations for which no therapeutic claims are made, other than that they are stomachics, provided they contain enough cinchona alkaloids to give a bitter taste. However, such preparations are not entitled to bear statements that they are of value in the treatment of malaria or other diseases, unless an ordinary potion of such a compound contains a medicinal dose of those cinchona alkaloids which are valuable in the treatment of the specified diseases.

140. BUCHU GIN.

It is the opinion of the bureau that gin is of no value in the treatment of diseases of the genito-urinary system, and that, in fact, it is contra-indicated in all genito-urinary conditions for which buchu is sometimes prescribed. It is further the opinion of the bureau that the addition of buchu, in any form, to gin does not make a mixture of any value in the treatment of genito-urinary diseases. The bureau will, therefore, regard as misbranded, under section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, any compound of buchu and gin that bears upon its label any therapeutic claim with reference to genito-urinary diseases.

**BRANCH FOOD AND DRUG INSPECTION LABORATORIES OF THE
BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.**

District and laboratory.	In charge.	Location.
EASTERN DISTRICT: District Headquarters, Washington, D. C.	W. G. Campbell ¹ .	Bureau of Chemistry, 216 Thirteenth Street SW.
LABORATORIES— Washington, D. C. New York, N. Y.	A. L. Sullivan ² . R. E. Doolittle ² .	Do. U. S. Appraiser's Stores, Christopher and Washington Streets.
Boston, Mass. Philadelphia, Pa.	E. J. Shanley ² . C. S. Brinton ² .	Broad Exchange Building, 88 Broad Street. U. S. Appraiser's Stores, 134 South Sec- ond Street.
Buffalo, N. Y.	L. Patton ² .	Federal Building, South Division and Ell- cott Streets.
Savannah, Ga. San Juan, P. R.	W. J. McGee ² . B. B. Wilcox ² .	Custom House, Bay and Bull Streets. 301-304 Post Office Building.
CENTRAL DISTRICT: District Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.	L. M. Tolman ¹ .	1625 Transportation Building, Dearborn and Harrison Streets.
LABORATORIES— Chicago, Ill. St. Paul, Minn.	G. W. Hoover ² . E. H. Goodnow ² .	Do. Old Capitol Building, Wabasha between Tenth and Exchange Streets.
St. Louis, Mo.	D. B. Bisbee ² .	204 Old Custom House, Third and Olive Streets.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	L. B. Forst ² .	Room 411, Government Building, Fifth, Main, and Walnut Streets.
New Orleans La.	F. W. Liepsner ² .	U. S. Custom House.
WESTERN DISTRICT: District Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.	B. R. Hart ¹ .	Room 33, U. S. Appraiser's Stores, Sansome and Washington Streets.
LABORATORIES— San Francisco, Cal. Seattle, Wash. Denver, Colo.	R. W. Hilts ² . A. L. Knisely ² . R. S. Hiltner ² .	Do. 4145 Arcade Building. 518 Tabor Opera House Building, Sixteenth and Curtis Streets.
Honolulu, Hawaii.	A. W. Hansen ² .	Board of Health Building.

¹ Chief of district.² Chemist in charge.³ Acting chemist in charge.

The dividing line between the eastern and central districts runs along the western boundaries of Pennsylvania and West Virginia and follows State lines south, includ-ing Georgia and Florida in the eastern district. The dividing line between the central and western districts runs south on the State lines, following the eastern boundary of Montana, including the whole of Colorado in the western district and the whole of Texas in the central district.

FEDERAL AND STATE DAIRY, FOOD, DRUG, AND FEEDING STUFFS OFFICIALS.

This list of Federal and State dairy, food, drug, and feeding stuffs officials supersedes the lists published in Service and Regulatory Announcements, Chemistry 10 and 13. It is corrected to August 1, 1915, in accordance with the information in the possession of the Bureau of Chemistry. Officials will confer a favor upon the bureau by calling attention to any errors in name, title, or address which may appear in this list and to any changes which may occur from time to time.

The names of the administrative officers, as they are referred to in the laws of the several States, appear first on this list. Those actively in charge of the enforcement of the laws are indicated by a suitable reference to the particular laws which they are called upon to enforce.

FEDERAL.

Carl L. Alsberg, Chief, Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A. D. Melvin, Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

ALABAMA.

*J. A. Wade, Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries, Montgomery.

W. H. Seymour, Food, Drug, and Feed Clerk, in charge of Division of Foods, Drugs and Feeding Stuffs, Montgomery.

†B. B. Ross, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

ARIZONA.

*†Chas. A. Meserve, Director, State Laboratory, University of Arizona, Tucson, in charge of foods and feeding stuffs.

ARKANSAS.

John H. Page, Commissioner, Bureau of Mines, Manufacture and Agriculture, Little Rock, in charge of foods, drugs and feeding stuffs.

*Morgan Smith, State Health Officer, Little Rock; examines foods and drugs and reports violations of the law to Commissioner of Mines, Manufacture and Agriculture.

†A. R. Stover, Medical Department, University of Arkansas, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

*Martin Regensburger, President, State Board of Health, San Francisco.

E. J. Lea, Director, State Food and Drug Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, in charge of foods, drugs and feeding stuffs.

M. T. Freitas, Chairman, State Dairy Bureau, 25 California Street, San Francisco, in charge of dairying.

COLORADO.

*John Lynch, Food and Drug Commissioner, State Board of Health, Capitol Building, Denver, in charge of foods, drugs, and feeding stuffs.

G. E. Morton, State Dairy Commissioner, Fort Collins, in charge of dairying.

†J. B. Ekeley, University of Colorado, Boulder.

CONNECTICUT.

*Frank H. Stadtmueller, Dairy and Food Commissioner, Capitol Building, Hartford, in charge of foods and drugs.

E. H. Jenkins, Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, in charge of feeding stuffs and analysis of food and drug samples collected by the Dairy and Food Commission.

†J. P. Street, Agricultural Experiment Station, Drawer No. 1, New Haven.

* Commissioned State official.

† Collaborating chemist.

DELAWARE.

*A. E. Frantz, Secretary, State Board of Health, Wilmington, in charge of foods and drugs.

W. R. Messick, Factory Inspector, Lewes.

†Herbert J. Watson, State Board of Health, Newark.

John O. Bozley, Secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Wm. C. Woodward, Health Officer, Health Department, Washington.

†L. V. Dieter, Health Department, Washington.

†R. L. Lynch, Health Department, Washington.

†M. A. Pozen, Health Department, Washington.

FLORIDA.

*W. A. McRae, Commissioner of Agriculture, Tallahassee.

R. E. Rose, Chief Chemist, Department of Agriculture, in charge of foods, drugs, and feeding stuffs, Tallahassee.

GEORGIA.

*J. D. Price, Commissioner of Agriculture, Atlanta.

†R. E. Stallings, Chief Chemist, Department of Agriculture, Atlanta, in charge of foods, drugs, and feeding stuffs.

HAWAII.

A. W. Hansen, Territorial Board of Health, Honolulu.

IDAHO.

*John K. White, Dairy, Food, and Sanitary Commissioner, Boise, in charge of foods and drugs.

†H. Louis Jackson, State Board of Health, Boise.

ILLINOIS.

*W. Scott Matthews, Commissioner, State Food Commission, 1627 Manhattan Building, Chicago, in charge of food and feeding stuffs.

J. B. Newman, Assistant Commissioner, State Food Commission, 1627 Manhattan Building, Chicago.

†David Klein, State Analyst, State Food Commission, 1627 Manhattan Building, Chicago.

INDIANA.

*†H. E. Barnard, State Food and Drug Commissioner, State House, Indianapolis, in charge of foods and drugs.

*†W. J. Jones, Jr., Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, in charge of feeding stuffs.

IOWA.

*W. B. Barney, Commissioner, Dairy and Food Commission, Des Moines, in charge of dairying, foods, and feeding stuffs.

†E. L. Redfern, State Chemist, Des Moines.

†W. H. Harrison, Assistant State Chemist, Des Moines.

KANSAS.

*S. J. Crumbine, Secretary, State Board of Health, Topeka, in charge of foods and drugs.

George S. Hine, State Dairy Commission, Manhattan, in charge of dairying.

W. M. Jardine, Director, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, in charge of feeding stuffs.

†E. H. S. Bailey, University of Kansas, Lawrence.

†L. E. Sayre, University of Kansas, Lawrence.

*†L. A. Fitz, Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Leon A. Congdon, Chief, Food and Drug Division, Topeka.

KENTUCKY.

*R. M. Allen, Head, Food and Drug Department, Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, in charge of foods and drugs.

J. D. Turner, Feeding Stuffs Director, Lexington, in charge of feeding stuffs.

†J. O. LaBach, Chief Chemist, Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington.

†Linwood A. Brown, Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington.

†J. E. Mastin, Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington.

LOUISIANA.

*Oscar Dowling, President, State Board of Health, New Orleans.

†George B. Taylor, State Analyst, State Board of Health, New Orleans, in charge of foods and drugs.

E. O. Bruner, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, Baton Rouge, in charge of feeding stuffs.

MAINE.

*Wm. T. Guptill, Commissioner of Agriculture, Augusta.

A. M. G. Soule, Chief Food and Drug Inspector, Augusta, in charge of foods, drugs, and feeding stuffs.

C. O. Brown, Department of Agriculture, Orono, in charge of feeding stuffs.

†James M. Bartlett, Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono.

MARYLAND.

Chas. Caspari, Jr., Food and Drug Commissioner, Department of Health, 16 W. Saratoga Street, Baltimore, in charge of foods and drugs.

H. B. McDonnell, Chemist, Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park, in charge of feeding stuffs.

MASSACHUSETTS.

*Allan J. McLaughlin, Commissioner of Health, State Department of Health, 144 State House, Boston.

†Herman C. Lythgoe, Analyst, State Department of Health, Boston, in charge of foods and drugs.

Wilfrid Wheeler, Secretary, State Board of Agriculture, 136 State House, Boston, in charge of dairying and milk products.

Wm. P. Brooks, Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Amherst.

*P. H. Smith, Chemist, Agricultural Experiment Station, Amherst, in charge of feeding stuffs.

MICHIGAN.

*James W. Helme, Dairy and Food Commissioner, Lansing, in charge of foods, feeding stuffs, dairying, and drugs.

†Fern L. Shannon, State Analyst, Dairy and Food Department, Lansing.

MINNESOTA.

*J. J. Farrell, Dairy and Feed Commissioner, New Capitol, St. Paul, in charge of dairying, foods, and feeding stuffs.

John McCabe, Assistant Commissioner, New Capitol, St. Paul.

†Julius Hortvet, State Dairy and Food Commission, Old Capitol, St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI.

*†W. F. Hand, State Chemist, Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College, in charge of foods and the analysis of feeding stuffs.

H. E. Blakeslee, Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce, Jackson, in charge of feeding stuffs.

MISSOURI.

*F. H. Fricke, Food and Drug Commissioner, La Salle Building, St. Louis, in charge of foods and drugs.

E. G. Bennett, Bureau of Dairying, Columbia, in charge of dairying.

†H. Edmund Wiedeman, State Food and Drug Department, Holland Building, St. Louis.

MONTANA.

*W. F. Cogswell, Executive Officer, Department of Public Health, Helena, in charge of foods and drugs.
 A. G. Scholes, State Dairy Commissioner, Helena, in charge of dairying.
 †Wm. M. Cobleigh, Montana Agricultural College, Bozeman.

NEBRASKA.

*Clarence E. Harman, Deputy Commissioner, Food, Drug, Dairy, and Oil Commission, Lincoln, in charge of foods, feeding stuffs, drugs, and dairying.
 †W. S. Frisbie, Chemist, State Food, Drug, Dairy, and Oil Commission, Lincoln.

NEVADA.

*†S. C. Dinsmore, Pure Food and Drug Commissioner, Reno, in charge of foods, feeding stuffs, and drugs.
 M. B. Kennedy, Assistant Commissioner, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*Irving A. Watson, Secretary, State Board of Health, State House, Concord.
 †Chas. D. Howard, Chemist, State Board of Health, Concord, in charge of foods and drugs.
 B. E. Curry, Chemist, Durham, in charge of feeding stuffs.

NEW JERSEY.

*†R. B. Fitz-Randolph, Chief, Division of Foods, Drugs, Sewerage, and Water, State Board of Health, Trenton, in charge of foods and drugs.
 †W. G. Tice, Department of Foods and Drugs, Trenton.
 J. G. Lipman, Director of Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, in charge of feeding stuffs.
 Geo. W. McGuire, Chief, Bureau of Creamery and Dairy Inspection, Trenton, in charge of dairy and creamery products.

NEW YORK.

*Chas. S. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture, Albany.
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SOUTH DAKOTA.

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TENNESSEE.

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TEXAS.

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WISCONSIN.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

C. L. ALSBERG, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.¹

No. 15.

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141. REQUESTS FOR LISTS OF MANUFACTURERS OR DEALERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

The Bureau of Chemistry receives numerous requests for lists of names and addresses of manufacturers of, and dealers in, foods and drugs and other articles of commerce. The bureau does not maintain complete lists of such names and addresses and refers all such requests to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, for reply.

It is suggested that persons desiring lists of manufacturers or dealers should address the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, rather than the Bureau of Chemistry.

142. SCOPE OF THE FEDERAL FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

In spite of the fact that the terms of the Food and Drugs Act are plain and definite, the bureau receives frequent inquiries regarding the scope of the act.

The Federal Food and Drugs Act contains definitions of "food" and "drug" which differ somewhat from the popular understanding of these terms. The term "food"

¹ The Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Bureau of Chemistry are published in conformity with a uniform plan for the issuance of information, instructions, and notices of a regulatory nature by the various branches of the department, as prescribed by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture in memorandum No. 57, dated Dec. 26, 1913. During 1915 they will be issued as often as necessary rather than each month, as in 1914, and will be numbered consecutively, beginning with S. R. A., Chem. 13.

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Notices of judgment are issued as supplements to the Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Bureau of Chemistry. Beginning with January, 1915, they are numbered and paged independently of the Service and Regulatory Announcements, the first number being designated as S. R. A., Chem. Suppl. 1.

includes "all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed or compound." The term "drug" includes "all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or other animals."

All articles included within these definitions are subject to the provisions of the Federal Food and Drugs Act which (1) are shipped or delivered for shipment from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia; (2) are shipped or delivered for shipment from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any foreign country; (3) are being imported into the United States; or (4) are manufactured, sold or offered for sale in the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States.

The provisions of the Federal Food and Drugs Act do not apply to articles which are manufactured and produced in one State and are not thereafter shipped outside of that State. Any person selling or delivering any food or drug to another person in the same State may, however, incur the penalties prescribed by the act if, in accordance with section 9, he guarantees that the article is not adulterated or misbranded within the act and the article thereafter enters interstate or foreign commerce.

Requests for information as to the scope of State food and drug laws should be addressed to State officials.

143. THE SUBSTITUTION OF COINED (OR FANCY) NAMES FOR THE COMMON NAMES OF ARTICLES OF FOOD.

The Bureau of Chemistry receives frequent requests for advice as to whether or not common articles of food which have come to be recognized by the public under well-known names are misbranded under the Federal Food and Drugs Act if labeled or sold under newly coined or fancy names. The use of newly coined or fancy names in connection with such articles of food, in the opinion of the bureau, serves to mislead and deceive purchasers as to the identity of the articles.

The act as the bureau understands it contemplates that articles of food shall be sold under names by which the public is accustomed to identify them and not under false or deceptive names. No objection is entertained by the bureau, however, to the use of a coined or fancy name accompanied by the word "brand" plainly and conspicuously displayed, in connection with the common name of the article, for the purpose of distinguishing between articles of different manufacturers or producers.

144. DEFINITION OF "IMMATURITY" AS APPLIED TO GRAPE FRUIT AND FLORIDA ORANGES.

The Bureau of Chemistry has received repeated requests to define the terms "immaturity" and "maturity" as applied to interstate shipments of grape fruit and Florida oranges. Such a definition seems desirable in view of the uncertainty now existing regarding the meaning of these terms.

With the information now available the Bureau of Chemistry considers grape fruit to be immature if the juice does not contain soluble solids equal to, or in excess of, 7 parts to each part of acid contained in the juice, the acidity of the juice to be calculated as citric acid without water of crystallization. The bureau also considers Florida oranges to be immature if the juice does not contain soluble solids equal to, or in excess of, 8 parts to each part of acid contained in the juice, the acidity to be calculated as citric acid without water of crystallization.

Owing to the fact that the investigations of the bureau have not been completed, the ratios set for grape fruit and for Florida oranges are lower than those which are believed to be the lowest for properly matured fruit. It may therefore be expected that the requirements will be made more strict after data from several crops are available.

145. MISBRANDING OF FLOUR LABELED "ELECTRICALLY BLEACHED."

Investigations of the bureau disclose that there is being shipped in interstate commerce, labeled "electrically bleached," flour which has been bleached with nitrogen peroxid. Inasmuch as the bleaching agent is nitrogen peroxid, and not electricity, this form of labeling is regarded by the bureau as being false and misleading.

In Food Inspection Decision 100, the department announced its view that flour bleached with nitrogen peroxid is adulterated. At the time this decision was issued, the bureau was not informed that flour bleached with nitrogen peroxid was being labeled "electrically bleached." None of the proceedings which have been instituted against flour bleached with nitrogen peroxid involve charges that the flour is misbranded on account of the fact that it is labeled "electrically bleached." The bureau, however, gives notice that, irrespective of the question whether flour bleached with nitrogen peroxid is adulterated or misbranded in any of the particulars charged in the pending cases, it is of the opinion that flour bleached with nitrogen peroxid is misbranded if labeled "electrically bleached."

146. THE LABELING OF SELF-RISING AND MIXED FLOURS.

It is held by the bureau that the term "self-rising" applied to flour implies the presence of the usual leavening ingredients and that an additional statement of their presence is unnecessary.

According to Circular 19, the unqualified term "flour" should be applied only to the fine, clean, sound product obtained by bolting wheat meal. It is not required, however, that the particular grade of flour or wheat used be specified. If any statement regarding the grade be made on the label, it must, of course, be correct.

Products prepared by mixing flours of different materials may not be named after a single constituent, but must be labeled in accordance with the provisions of Food Inspection Decision 42.

Inquiries regarding the so-called "Mixed Flour Law" (sec. 36 to 49, inclusive, Revised Statutes of the United States) should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

147. THE USE OF THE TERM "BUTTERMILK."

The question has been asked whether milk or skimmed milk, ripened by the addition of a culture, or a starter made from a culture, and not subjected to churning, may be considered as adulterated or misbranded if sold in interstate commerce or the District of Columbia or the Territories under the name "buttermilk."

It is the opinion of the bureau that such a product can not be properly designated by the unqualified name "buttermilk" and its sale under that name unqualified would be regarded as a violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It is held that a product of this description should be plainly labeled and sold under a name indicating its true character.

148. ALCOHOL IN FOOD AND DRUG PRODUCTS.

The bureau receives frequent inquiries as to the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act which apply to food and drug products containing alcohol.

The Federal Food and Drugs Act requires a statement upon the label or package of the quantity or proportion of alcohol present in drugs. It does not require a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol upon the labels or packages of articles of foods. This is required, however, under the laws of some of the States. For information regarding the requirements of State laws in this and other respects, inquiries should be addressed to the proper official of the State concerned.

In connection with the subject of alcohol in food products it should also be remembered that the Federal act specifically defines confectionery as adulterated if it contain any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor or compound. Under this provision of the act, the sale of confectionery containing alcohol is prohibited.

149. ERGOT IN GRAINS AND CATTLE FEEDS.

It has come to the attention of the bureau that so-called "mill oats," which are obtained during the cleaning of wheat, and screenings, especially screenings obtained during the cleaning of rye, often contain considerable amounts of ergot, a well-known poisonous fungus. It has been observed further that such so-called "mill oats" and screenings are used in mixed poultry and cattle feeds.

The bureau will consider as adulterated interstate shipments of so-called "mill oats," screenings, and similar products and also cattle and poultry feeds which contain such amounts of ergot as are injurious to the health of cattle or poultry.

150. OATS BLEACHED WITH SULPHUR DIOXID.

The Department of Agriculture has been requested to define its position with respect to the application of the Federal Food and Drugs Act to the transportation in interstate commerce of oats which have been bleached with sulphur dioxid and contain added water, due to the bleaching process. This request was accompanied by a request for a modification or suspension of Food Inspection Decision 145, issued July 9, 1912. It was represented that this decision has become of great importance on account of the condition of this season's crop of oats, due to the unusual weather which has prevailed in the sections of the country where oats are grown. It was also stated that the average moisture content of the present season's crop of oats was abnormally high.

Under the Federal Food and Drugs Act, oats in common with other articles of food are adulterated if they are "mixed, colored, powdered, coated or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed." Investigations of the Department of Agriculture show that the bleaching of oats which are moldy, partly fermented, or otherwise damaged serves to conceal damage or inferiority. These conclusions of the department have been confirmed by the statements made at a recent hearing accorded by the bureau. Damaged oats and oats of inferior quality which have been bleached or otherwise treated so as to make them resemble those of higher grade or quality, in the opinion of the department, are adulterated within the meaning of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

It is uncontroverted that moisture is added to oats in the process of bleaching with sulphur dioxid. Oats which contain added moisture, in the opinion of the department, are also adulterated. The shipment in interstate commerce of oats which are adulterated on account either of treatment whereby damage or inferiority is concealed or by the presence of added water is prohibited by the act.

Neither the representation that a large proportion of this season's crop of oats is of inferior quality nor the representation that the average moisture content of the season's crop of oats is unusually high affords any sound basis for relaxing the vigilance of the department's inspectors. The department, therefore, gives warning that the transportation and sale in interstate commerce of damaged oats or oats of inferior quality which have been bleached or otherwise treated so as to conceal damage or inferiority or of oats which have had their weight increased by the addition of water will be regarded as in violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, and proceedings under the act will be instituted in all cases where sufficient evidence is obtained to justify such action.

151. HORSE BEANS. SUPPLEMENTING ITEM 131 IN S. R. A., CHEM. 14, p. 11.

The bureau will regard as adulterated interstate shipments of horse beans, otherwise known as broad beans (*Vicia faba*), representing the field run, which contain more than 15 per cent of wormy or weevil-infested beans. The deliberate addition to or mixture with sound horse beans of wormy or weevil-infested beans in any amount will be looked upon as a violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The limit of 15 per cent should be regarded as tentative only and may be made more stringent in case further investigations warrant.